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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

SZPIRA, JULIE ANN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3731

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DELIVERY MODE

06/05/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/590,972

Applicant(s)

KAMMERLANDER ET AL.

Examiner

JULIE A. SZPIRA

Art Unit

3731

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 18-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/2/2009.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of applicant's amendment filed 2/10/2009. Claims 18-37 are pending and an action on the merits is as follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 18-23, 26-28, 30 and 32-37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **McNicholas et al. (US 2003/0195522)**.

Regarding claim 18, McNicholas et al. discloses a device for inserting an elastically deformable intra-ocular lens into an eye, comprising: a lens holder including an elastic base (wings; 16 and 18) which is deformable from a relaxed, open position into a stressed, closed position, wherein the deformation of the elastic base increases a curvature of the intra-ocular lens disposed in the lens holder (figures 1-3); a cannula (14); and a moveable plunger (72), wherein movement of the plunger pushes the elastically deformed intra-ocular lens from the lens holder through the cannula into the eye (paragraph 37).

Regarding claim 19, McNicholas et al. discloses the plunger has a free end, and wherein the free end of the plunger has an indentation running essentially in a direction transverse to the cross section of the plunger, said indentation being configured to receive an edge of the intra-ocular lens (paragraph 52).

Regarding claim 20, McNicholas et al. discloses a bearing part (elements 78, 80, 84 and 86) for the lens holder, said bearing part being open towards the exterior of the device.

Regarding claims 21, 22 and 35, McNicholas et al. an alignment device comprising a guide element (threads) on the plunger (Figure 4; paragraph 32).

Regarding claim 23, McNicholas et al. discloses the bearing part and the alignment device are detachably connected. The bearing part and the alignment device are coupled through the plunger rod, and when the rod is connected to the delivery device, the alignment device and bearing part are detachably connected.

Regarding claim 26, McNicholas et al. discloses the lens holder does not project out of the bearing part (Figure 4)

Regarding claims 27 and 36, McNicholas et al. discloses the elastic base in the stressed position forms a channel in which the curved intra-ocular lens is located (Figure 3).

Regarding claims 28 and 37, McNicholas et al. discloses the channel formed in the stressed position becomes narrower toward one end of the channel (Figure 3).

Regarding claim 30, McNicholas et al. the cross section of the bearing part having a helical cross section (the threads are helical).

Regarding claim 32, McNicholas et al. discloses the alignment device comprises at its end facing the lens holder a guide face for the plunger (the distal end of the threaded region is the end facing the lens holder and provides a guide face which interacts with the plunger).

Regarding claim 33, McNicholas et al. discloses a connecting mechanism at the lens holder in order to hold the lens holder in its closed position (paragraph 25).

Regarding claim 34, McNicholas et al. discloses a catching mechanism (interaction of wall 87 and collar 28) for positioning and holding the lens holder in its position (paragraph 35; Figure 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. **Claims 24 and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **McNicholas et al. (US 2003/0195522)**.

Regarding claim 24, McNicholas et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed above, but fails to disclose the bearing part and the alignment device form one piece.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the bearing part and the alignment device in one piece, since it has been held that forming in one piece an article which has formerly been formed in two pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art. *Howard v. Detroit Stove Works*, 150 U.S. 164 (1893).

Regarding claim 25, McNicholas et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed above, but fails to disclose the bearing part and the cannula form one piece.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the bearing part and the cannula in one piece, since it has been held that forming in one piece an article which has formerly been formed in two pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art. *Howard v. Detroit Stove Works*, 150 U.S. 164 (1893).

6. **Claim 29** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **McNicholas et al. (US 2003/0195522)** in view of **Ott et al. (US 6,6447,520)**.

Regarding claim 29, McNicholas et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed above, but fails to disclose the channel having a helical cross section on the end facing the cannula.

However, Ott et al. teaches a lens holder with a channel having a helical cross section (Figure 5B).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a helical cross section to allow for a more compact

folding of the IOL to lessen the size of the incision necessary for delivery of the device (column 5, lines 31-55).

7. **Claim 31** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **McNicholas et al. (US 2003/0195522)** in view of **Tourrette et al. (US 2005/0125000)**.

Regarding claim 31, McNicholas et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed above, but fails to disclose the elastic base having a tapering to form a guide for the plunger.

However, Tourrette et al. teaches a tapering in the elastic base (paragraph 50). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to providing a guiding taper in the elastic base to allow for the plunger to be guided into contact with the IOL (paragraph 50).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 2/10/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The base disclosed by McNicholas et al. is elastic. The load chamber comprises an open and closed position and is resiliently deformable between the two states. The lens cartridge has an open relaxed position, and a stressed closed position. The definition of elastic reads:

1. capable of returning to its original length, shape, etc., after being stretched, deformed, compressed, or expanded (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/elastic>).

meaning that the lens holder disclosed by McNicholas et al. meets the limitations of an elastic based lens holder, as it is able to meet the structural limitations of the claim.

Furthermore, polypropylene (material disclosed by McNicholas; paragraph 25) is known to have properties ranging from stiff to very elastic. The material disclosed by McNicholas et al. has the ability to be deformed, and therefore would meet the claimed limitations.

Included in this Office Action is an article released by Stanford University discussing the variable elastic characteristics for polypropylene, and its ability to elastically deform.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JULIE A. SZPIRA whose telephone number is (571) 270-3866. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 9 AM to 6 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anh Tuan Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-4963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Julie A Szpiral/
Examiner, Art Unit 3731

/Anh Tuan T. Nguyen/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3731
6/3/09